

Parham (1943) also refers to this plant as a moderately common, fine timber tree, which "Grows to great height in the forests of Bua. Timber suitable for furniture, etc." Uphof (1968) reports for *Gmelina arborea* Roxb. that "Parts of the plant form with the roots of *Epipremnum pinnatum* oro or awalho of the Fiji islanders", but it may be assumed that this Fiji reference is to *G. vitiensis*, the only *Gmelina* known from these islands.

The *J. P. Mead 2010*, distributed as *Gmelina vitiensis*, certainly is a misidentification.

Citations: FIJI ISLANDS: Viti Levu: A. C. Smith 5505 (Bi, N, N, S), 5822 (Bi, N, N, S). MOUNTED ILLUSTRATIONS: Seem., Fl. Vit. pl. 45, 1886 (Ld).

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS *CORNUTIA*. VIII

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CORNUTIA Plum.

Additional & emended bibliography: Plum., Nov. Cat. Pl. Amer. Gen. 32--33, pl. 17. 1703; J. Burm., Thes. Zeyl. 209. 1737; Lour., Fl. Cochinch., ed. 1, imp. 1, 2: 387. 1790; Link, Enum. Hort. Berol. 2: 127. 1822; Hubert, Trav. Lab. Mat. Med. Fac. Pharm. 13: [Verb. Util. Mat. Med.] 3. 1921; Lour., Fl. Cochinch., ed. 1, imp. 2, 2: 387. 1967; Mold., Phytologia 55: 276--278 & 507. 1984.

Plumier's original (1703) description of this genus is worth reproducing here, especially for its dedicatory paragraph:

"*Cornutia* est plantae genus flore A monopetalo, personato, cujus labium superius surrectum, inferius vero tripartitum; ex calyce autem C surgit pistillum, posticae floris parti B, ad instar clavi infixum, quod deinde abit in fructum, sed baccam D succi plenam, sphaericam, & semine E foetam plerumque reniformi. *Cornutiae* unicum speciem. *Cornutia* flore pyramidato caeruleo, foliis incanis. Clarissimus D. Jacobus, Cornuti D. Medicus Parisiensis, Canadensium plantarum, aliarumque nondum editarum Historiam conscripsit, adjectis iconibus; cui additum est ad Calcem Enchiridion Botanicum Parisiense, continens indicem plantarum quae in pagis, sylvis, pratis & montosis juxta Parisios locis nascuntur. Extat Opus Parisiis apud Sim. le Moyne, via Jacobaea 1635 - in quarto."

CORNUTIA COERULEA (Jacq.) Mold.

Additional bibliography: Link, Enum. Hort. Berol. 2: 127. 1822; Mold., Phytologia 55: 278. 1984.

CORNUTIA GRANDIFOLIA (Schlecht. & Cham.) Schau.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 55: 278. 1984.

The corollas are described as having been "blue" on *Calzada 383 & 397*, *Croat 40597*, *Moreno 241*, *476*, *540*, & *1839*, and *Zelaya 107*, "lavender-blue" on *Croat 41933*, "blue-violet, the lower lip with a

dark-yellow spot" on Cochrane & al. 8628, "light-violet" on Vincelli 333, "violet" on Araquistain & Moreno 999, Fay & al. 783 & 823, and Neill 2492, "lavender" on Hammel 3884, 4333, & 5285, and Liesner & Judziewicz 14968, "lilac" on Wendt & al. 2563, "light-purple" on Guzman & al. 465, and "purple" on Castro T. 122, Diaz Z. 160, Grijalva & Araquistain 237, Moreno 79, 1018, & 1308, Stevens 3355, 3524, 9189, 9601, & 11448, Todzia 1843, and Vincelli 829.

Todzia describes the plant as a small tree, 4 m. tall, the crushed leaves with a pungent odor, and encountered it in remnant forests and pastures, at 1500 m. altitude, in flower in June. Croat refers to it as a shrub, 2 m. tall, the stems square, the sap "with a foul aroma", and found it growing among disturbed vegetation in volcanic ash, at 1300 m. altitude, in Guatemala, in flower in July, and as a 3.5 m. shrub on limestone outcrops at 900 m. altitude in Mexico. Chez-Pompa & Riba refer to it as "rare". Cochrane and his associates found "several stems, 2 m. tall, sprouting from an old stump" and collected cytological material. Dr. Sousa, in a personal communication to me, records the species from Quintana Roo, Mexico. Seymour (1980) cites Atwood A.79 from Esteli, Nicaragua.

Additional vernacular names recorded for the species are "palo de hormiga", "palo quadrodo", and "tres vatas".

Material of this taxon has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as *C. grandifolia* var. *normalis* (Kuntze) Mold., *C. pyramidata* L., and even *Solanum* sp. On the other hand, the *Dorantes* & *Acosta* 2147bis and *Wedel* 2173 distributed as typical *C. grandifolia*, actually are var. *intermedia* Mold., *Skutch* 2642 and *Tyson* 1874a are var. *normalis* (Kuntze) Mold., *Skutch* 1326 is *C. latifolia* (H.B.K.) Mold., *Atwood & Neill* AN.79 is *C. lilacina* var. *velutina* Mold., *Moreno* 876 and *Wiley* 430 are *C. pyramidata* var. *isthmica* Mold., and *Velazquez* L. 64 is not verbenaceous.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Chiapas: *Croat* 40597 (Ld); *Lathrop* 6251 (Me--167593), 6718 (Me--167579). Oaxaca: *Martínez-Calderon* 15 (W--1840978). Veracruz: *Calzada* 383 (Me--154676), 397 (Me--154675); *Chavelas P.*, *Zamora S.*, & *Soria R.* ES.4210 (Me--176845); *Cochrane & al.* 8628 (Ld); *Fay*, *Byrne* & *Hernandez* 823 (Au, N, W--2879380); *Fay & Calzada* 783 (Au, N, W--2879409); *Gomez-Pompa & Riba* 140 (Me--118518); *Ventura A.* 5863 (Mi); *Wendl*, *Villalobos*, & *Lara M.* 2563 (Ld). GUATEMALA: El Petén: *Ortíz* 1318 (W--2925227). Escuintla: *Muenschner* 12414 (It). Sacatepéquez: *Croat* 41933 (Ld). BELIZE: *Gentle* 7968 (W--2434859). HONDURAS: Atlántida: *Yuncker*, *Koepfer*, & *Wagner* 8298 (W--1747729). El Paraiso: *Castro T.* 122 (E--2903435); *Díaz Z.* 160 (Ld); *Zelaya* 107 (E--2903444). EL SALVADOR: San Salvador: *González & Pérez* 261 (Me--188474). NICARAGUA: Boaco: *Araquistain & Moreno* 999 (Ld); *Moreno* 241 (Ld), 3258 (Ld); *W. D. Stevens* 9309 (Ld). Chontales: *W. D. Stevens* 2492 (Ld). Esteli: *Moreno* 1308 (Ld); *Neill* N.204 (Ln--266881, N); *Stevens*, *Geijalva*, & *Araquistain* 14375 (Ld). Granada: *Atwood & Neill* AN.79 (N); *Moreno* 79 (Ld). Jinotega: *Grijalva & Araquistain* 237 (Ld); *Moreno* 476 (Ld), 540 (Ld), 1114 (Ld), 1839 (Ld); *W. D. Stevens* 9189 (Ld), 11448 (Ld). Madriz: *Moreno* 2767 (Ld); *Vincelli* 829 (Ld). Managua: *Guzman*, *Castro*, & *Montiel* 465 (Ld); *W. D. Stevens* 3524 (Ld). Matagalpa: *Moreno* 1018 (Ld); *W. D. Stevens* 9601 (Ld); *Tomlin* 73 (Ld); *Vincelli* 333 (Ld).

(to be continued)